J. SELLA MARTIN, EDITORS.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

(The New Narrowat Enadese not hold itself response for views expressed by correspondents. Well written interceting communications will be gladly received.)

Letter from Mississippi.

VICKSBURO, February 3, 1873. To the Editor of the New National Eva :

I certainly intended long ere this to write to you concerning the sadevent which occur red here in the death of Hon. James Lynch. our late Secretary of State. His death cast a gloom all over the State, as he was thoroughly known, much respected, and stood high in the estimation of all who knew him. He came into the State in 1807, and took as prominent a part in the revolu-tionary events which engrossed the mindof the people from that year until his death, as any man in the State. He was certainly the best stump orator in the State, and whenever he was announced to speak at a place, he would be sure to have a large audience of all classes of citizens. He was frequently called the "Sargent S. Prentiss of his day." This is a high compliment, as Prentiss was noted as being one of the finest orators in the country.

Mr. Lynch did not have the style of Wendell Phillips, nor of George W. Curtis, nor of John B. Gough, nor of Frederick Doug-lass, nor of Henry Ward Beecher; but of a somewhat carnest Methodist minister's style, with every nerve in the body responding to His language the subject under discussion. was chaste, his utterance distinct, and his gestures expressive. Last summer, while in the fight for Congressional nomination, he delivered one of the most effective speeches in our court-house for over three hours that I have ever heard. And the next day, when our county convention was in session. he was called out again, and delivered another speech of the same length of time without even appearing to repeat a solitary word that he had uttered the night before most prominent Democratic citizens and certainly one of the most remarkable speakers they have ever heard.

His death came upon us very suddenly, and in him the Republican party has lost one of its most prominent members, and his church one of her leading ministers. At his funeral the Governor, Attorney General, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Education, Senator Caldwell, Representatives Bush and Hill, Governor's Private Secretary, Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, and your humble correspondent acted as pall-bearers. We had been warm friends many years, and we had hoped to see him live to enjoy many more honors from the Republican party of Mississippi. But he is now gone the way we all must soon go.

While giving you items occasionally from this State, I thought it might interest your readers somewhat in giving them in a short

PERSONNEL OF OUR LEGISLATURE. And, to commence, I will take you into the President's chair in the Senate chamber, and there you will see a man of about fifty-

five years of age in the person of acting

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR RENNETT.

I know but little of Lieutenant Governo Bennett's history, but judging from his remarks in a joint discussion which he and I had during the Presidential campaign, I take it for granted that he is a Southern man. He identified himself with the Republican party previous to the reconstruction of the State, was elected State Senator as a Republican from Hinds and Rankin counties it 869; and when Governor Alcorn resigned his position as Governor to take his seat ir the United States Senate, and Lieutenant Governor Powers became Governor, the Senate, after a fierce battle between several Senators for the position of President of the Senate, united on Bennett for the position. We do not think the Senate reflected much credit upon itself in the selection, as there are many members of that body, both white and colored, who are far more able to fill the position. Bennett hates carpet-baggers with il the batred possible, and during the Greeley side. He is a man of medium size. countenance is utterly void of any intelligent expression. He is, however, a genial friend to those whom he likes, but a bitter foe to those whom he dislikes. From the President's chair I will take you to a seat on the right of him occupied by Senator

ALISTON MYGATT, who represents this county. Mr. Mygatt now serving the last session of his term. I strange, when considered. believe he is a man of Northern birth-an of our old ex-fellow townsman Hon C B ilton College, at Clinton, New York. He came to this State about thirty-five years ago on account of his health, and has always inbibed strong anti-slavery views. He could not, however, proclaim his feelings in this county previous to the war without endangering his life. But during the rebellion he brutally persecuted for his manly sentiments. He identified himself with the Republican He identified himself with the Republican party as soon as Gen. Grant captured this city, and for a time was the leading Republicanican of the Union League Club of the State for years, and still holds that position. He is a rather tall man, and stoops very much under the weight to sixty years. One can resulting seet that in his younger years he was a man of determined principles, and not sixty years. One can resulting the conceded to be right. He uses since language the many in the state of the content of the Union League Club of the State for years, and state tall man, and stoops very much under a rather tall man, and stoops very much under the weight to sixty years. One can result of sixty years. One can result of sixty years. One can result of the Union League Club of the State so the weight to describe the weight to be seen that in his younger years be was a man of effective the weight to be seen the weight to a success of the weight of a success of the weight of the United States to recognize as when under the minimal party in its effects and abominations caused the weight of the United States and abominations caused the weight of the United States to recognize the the mother country. Our was only political thraidom—theirs human boundage.

My former letter treated not of the right of the United States to recognize the weight to be compared to the large threat the weight to be seen the weight of

NEW NATIONAL ERA

THE NEW MATIONAL BUA

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1873.

Mr. Mygatt's seat, to that of Senator WILLIAM GRAY.

And here you have one of our colored Senators from Washington and Issaquena counties. Mr. Gray was, like my other two sub-jects, elected in 1869. He is, I believe, a esseean by birth, came to this State in 1868, was ordained a Baptist minister shortly after, and, like all the loyal ministers in those eventful years, did his level best from the pulpit, as well as from the stump, to reconstruct the State upon a proper basis. He has been fighting for civil rights for his race in the State from the moment he took his seat in the Senate until this day. And he is now the chairman of the committee to which this bill is referred in the Senate, it having passed the House on Wednesday last. He been the most persistent advocate of this measure of any member of the Legislature, with the proud satisfaction of knowing that

his labors are crowned with success. Mr. Gray is a man much below the ordinary stature of men, dark-brown complexion, with a quick and active step. He can get on his nations should agree, by treaty, in a grand feet as quickly as a squirrel can leap from limb to limb on a tree, and with a mouthpiece always ready for a word. When he opens his mouth to speak, his eyelids are drawn together in a nervous manner, and if he speaks in retaliation, he slashes without mercy or regard. He stands very high in the estimation of his constituents, and I do not doubt but that he will be returned to the Senate next fall, if he wishes to. From Senator Grav's seat let me take you to that of Senator

A. T. MORGAN.

And here you have a man who has ideas of his own; and whenever he thinks they are branch of peace. Let us approach the world on the opposite of the peace in the peace of the pe kind opposes him. Mr. Morgan is a native of Ohio, culisted in the army of the Union at mencement of the war as a private, but was rapidly promoted. I believe, to the position of Colonel. He was elected Senator from Yazoo county in 1869, and battles bravely for Republican principles. He is always among the pioneers of the Republican party, and any measure which is brought up rom which the colored man is to be bene fited, you can safely depend upon the earnest and incessant support of Senator Morgan. He is a man rather tall, with a rather thin and care-worn face, but nicely fringed with side whiskers. His eyes set rather deep, and whenever he smiles, he gives a most pleasant, agreeable, and welcome countenance. It is always a peculiar pleasure to me to take him lighten up every feature of his face. He wears his hair thrown loosely back from his forehead, and walks with an accurate military step. From Senator Morgan's seat let me take you to that of Senator C. M. BOWLES.

ties. And here you have another of our active colored Senators. Senator Bowles is a native of Virginia, but lived in Cleveland. Ohie, for several years. He is a man of fine education, and fills positions on some of the most important committees in the Senate. I have never heard him in a discussion, so I cannot give you an item of his "gift of gab." He is a man of about thirty-three years of age, but needs a better-half to bring him own to the land of steady habits. I believe he is the jolliest member of the Senate; always ready for a good healthy sport, and will do anything to contribute to the frolic and consequent enjoyment of his friends. While vass last fall, he, Col. Bruce, and Captain Florey, made the most deserted-looking place we have ever been to blossom like ose, and contributed so much to our enjoyment and pleasure that we were loth to leave the place. Mr. Bowles is a man of ordinary size, wears whiskers on his face about as thick as corn would grow on a quicksand hill; gives you a good hearty grasp of the hand when he takes it, and when he stands, a fiveyear-old boy can walk between the curve of his legs without touching them.

As my space seems to be more than taken up. I must defer further sketches to my next.

Cuban Beiligerency Recognized cipation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10, 1873. To the Editors of the New National Era:

In casual conversation with some of my

self, which is tantamount the same thing. For the information of those doubting I reply, was elected from this county in 1869, and is it is neither, and the presumption is passing purposes are quite inadequate to its needs,

Since nations are, by mutual consent, governed by certain rules and regulations pro-motive of their highest welfare, it is both A fund of one hundred thousand dollars is Sedgwick, of Syracuse, New York, at Ham- proper and just that their intercourse should necessary to meet the expenses of this underbe in obedience to such rules. I fully ace taking. To raise this amount the singing came to this State about thirty-five years knowledge the right of the United States corps of the school, calling themselves "the no rule of nations prescribing when, and un- and the singing of their own peculiar meloder what circumstances, one nation may grant dies, which is what they intend to do, is his life. But during the repenion he aid to the insurgent party. The books say truly admirable. In the this should be when the revolution grew King Solomon out of a justifiable cause. This leaves the standing, here is something new under the right in the discretion and judgment of a na-

found out that he was exonerated by his fellow-Senators from all blame. I intended making this correction before, but had forgotten it.

Let me lead you a little to the right of tion of the belligerents in Cuba by the United States is an informal declaration of war with counted upon in this truly grand endeavor of self-helpfulness on the part of the colored people. Let every one, then, "lend a hand."

Trulyyours, MARGARET WILSON. demand from us that Spain should, at our bidding, emancipate her slaves in Cuba, is a breach of the first principles of international

rights, a perfect equality of rights.
Unfortunate for international law that it has repeatedly, by its principles, recognized and justice

Louis XVIII. declared that the above traffic was repugnant to the principles of natural justice, and all Christendom should engage in its abolition. This being so early con-ceded, is it at all difficult that the civilized international convention, that no nation shall maintain or uphold the accursed system of slavery, and that if slavery and the slave trade be carried on by any nation, party to this treaty, it shall be a justifiable war? Also, let the municipal law of every and place it in its catalogue as a felony. This, now, is my proposition as an efficient and effectual remedy against slavery in any civilized portion of the globe. There being no receivers we would have no thieves. This insignia of war, and forever wear the olive on the question of slavery with moral sua-And I advise that it is left for the United States-who can, beyond all other States, tell of the direful effects of slavery upon a people-to instruct the nations of the earth how to forever abolish slavery. We have just placed upon the pages of interna-tional law, jointly with England, the indelible method of settling dollars and cents

when in dispute among nations; let us go forth in this grander work in a similar spirit. The spirit and intelligence of the age forbid war as a means of remedy for a grieveance. Montesquieu spoke the truth when he said n substance, that when we could admit human beings to be slaves, we might well ques-

tion whether we are Christians. I have only written these remarks in order to remove any hasty conclusions which might have been arrived at in reference to my former letter on this subject. I do not desire to see the United States at war with any nation. This "right to be wrong" is no pet doctrine of mine; neither do I admit that right is consequent upon power.

D. A. STRAKER.

HAMPTON, VA., Jan. 30, 1873.

Letter from Virginia.

To the Editors of the New National Era: Some words, pregnant with meaning, of our most truly national poet. Whittier, have

been in my mind since coming here last week to look a little into the practical workings of the Normal School for the freed people, established some six years ago, under the direction of General Armstrong. They are

"Turn and o'erturn, oh, outstretched hand,
Nor stint nor stay,
The years have never dropped their sand,
No mortal issues, vast and grand
As ours to-day."

How truly wonderful are all these changes They read like a page from some exciting work of fiction. Here are all those colored people who, ten years since, were not men and women in the eye of the law, but creatures to be bought and sold at the pleasure prison offense to teach to read-now sitting quietly in their places in this large, well-ventilated school room, with none to molest or make afraid, learning with a rapidity and eagerness which ought to put those who have They make exceedingly satisfactory scholars, because, though not always quick, (owing to generations of enforced ignorance behind

em,) their desire to learn is so cager. Especially are they gifted in song; and it s on this subject that I would like to say a few words to your readers, hoping to make good the claim of these singers upon them

for interest and sympathy.

The aim of the school is to train colored "Non-Interference with Cuba," is construed tas either indifference to the emancipation of the Cuban slaves or advocacy of slavery itpressing forward for admission. Unfortunately the buildings now occupied for school even on its present comparatively small scale. Could these be increased, its useful-

King Solomon to the contrary, notwith-

To the Editor of the New National Era :

In your issue of January 16th, I notice "Clairvoyance" credited to the Chicago Trithe legality of the slave trade, while it has bune. I have seen so many proofs of this condemned its moral justification. This is a power, in certain individuals, that I must blot upon the code of laws which govern the claim to be a firm believer in it. As far back civilized Powers, and the sooner it is erased the better for human souls and Governments. lecturing in New York, New Jersey, and To say that the slave trade is not contrary other Atlantic States on Mesmerism, or Anito the law of nations, is to declare the law not based upon the eternal principles of truth many truly wonderful evidences of this facul-As early as A. D. 1807, every maritime peculiar manner. I had occasion to puration in Europe pledged itself to the abolichase and use one of Sherwood's magnetic As early as A. D. 1807, every mariane patient in Europe pledged itself to the abolition of the slave trade. Have they kept their batteries. It was accompanied by a small manual of directions for use. Among these,

dear little boys. In their play one of them fell from off a pile of chairs and struck heavily on the back of his head. Much interest wa excited among his friends, as he was threatened with congestion of the brain. We had been talking his case over at 5 P. M. None of us had heard how he was since noon. We tried one of our clairvoyents, as ignorant as the rest of us. I said "will you go with me to Mr. B.'s?" She started with horror; said 'H. is dead! There he lies on the bed, and his mother is sitting there by the bed weepng." "Where is his father?" study praying." "And Mrs. C., the nurse?" 'Here, in the room, fixing things." We as certained immediately that all these things rere so, and the subject, on being brough out of the mesmeric state, was as ignorant as the rest of us until we all went over to see. and learned the facts. I could fill a small colume with interesting and curious details of experiments for a number of years: but as the interest in such things died away I gave up further experiments, and was only re inded of them by the article from the Chi-M. W. MARTIN, Teacher of Freedmen cago Tribune.

Letter from New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 2, 1873.

To the Editor of the New National Era:
I send enclosed the action of the Masonic Grand Lodge of the State of New Jersey, which assembled here on Wednesday, 22d, and Thursday, 23d ultimo, at which time certain charges were preferred against a Newark Lodge for admitting colored men o membership. After much warm discusion the action of the Newark Lodge was This charge has been two or three years standing. So much for the fifteenth amendment. The next thing will be the recognition of the colored Masonic fraternity. Equality in all the ramifications and departments of society is not far distant. This is unavoidable. This is in accordance with repullican institutions. This is in conformity with the eternal laws of justice and right. This is as it should be.

Yours for the right, WM. E. WALKER. Judge Kelley.

Judge Kelley's past career is sufficient evidence with his friends in this city of his integrity and vera-ity, and, whatever Mr. Ames may charge or the newspapers indisplayed the greatest anxiety to have the whole truth known, and fairly cornered the Credit Mobilier agent when he demanded that whatever property he held as belonging to him (Mr. Kelley) should be turned over to Mr. Poland for future disposition. Ames' original testimony as regards Mr. Kelley may be reproduced with propriety in this connection.

connection:
In his testimony before the committee Mr.
Ames said: "He (Kelley) never took the
stock; he regards the stock as belonging to me."

When in cross-examination this question

was put to him: "In reference to this trans-action with Mr. Kelley, you said that there was some talk between you and Mr. Kelley, and you recommended him to take some and you recommended him to take some stock? A. Yes, sir. Q. And that he never took it? A. He did not.

The one man of spotless moral reputation in this Credit Mobilier business—the one

The Case of Mr. Colfax.

manual of directions for use. Among these, he said "the mesmeric sleep can be produced by giving the positive pole of the battery to the subject—holding the negative yourself—and joining the other hands. Use the battery at a light power." I tried this on various subjects, and found they were as really mesmerized as were Prof. Dods' subjects; for I could perform with them in the same manner. No passes had been made; there was simple passivity on the part of the subjects and activity on my part—i. e., I willed to mesmerize them.

As I proceeded with my cautious experiments, in a private manner, I was induced by friends to try whether any of my subjects possessed the clairvoyant power. We were all exceedingly astonished at the results. Matters we were unacquainted with were brought out and proven to the satisfaction of the most faithless. In this reminiscence I will mention but one. Our minister had two dear little boys. In their play one of them off a pile of chairs and struck heavily.

some one clse. It is, however, proper to state that Mr. Colfax denies having received such a check.

We had hoped that this mode of killing off political opponents had received such a check by the Presidential canvass that it would not soon be attempted again. The more falsehoods and slanders that were hurled upon Gen. Grant the more popular he became with the very best of the people, or, as the Philadelphia Bulletin expresses it, "the moral and religious forces of the country." So it will be with Mr. Colfax. His reception at Philadelphia last week was an evidence of the determination of the people to sustain and protect recognized purity from the scourge of political defamers, and the unusual cordiality with which he was received yesterday in Baltimore, by an assemblage composed of all sides in politics, it an indication that Mr. Colfax is to-day more popular than he was before he became the victim of this conspiracy.—Baltimore American.

\$2.50 a year in advance.

Senator Pomeroy.

The Case of Mr. Colfax.

There is evidently a conspiracy on the part of the colored sople. Let every one, then, "lend a hand."

Truly yours, MARGARET WILSON.

Letter from Arkmass.

Pine Blurr, January 28, 1873.

The Editor of the New National Era:
In your issue of January 16th, I notice Clairvoyance" credited to the Chicago Trime. I have seen so many proofs of this wer, in certain individuals, that I must aim to be a firm believer in it. As far back 1844, while Prof. J. Bovey Dods was sturing in New York, New Jersey, and her Atlantic States on Mesmerism, or Anial Magnetism, as he chose to call it, I saw that Magnetism, as he chose to call it, I saw that Magnetism, as he chose to call it, I saw they truly wonderful evidences of this facult. The full belief was forced upon me in a culiar manner. I had occasion to purase and use one of Sherwood's magnetic tetrices. It was accompanied by a small must of directions for use. Among these, said "the mesmeric sleep can be pro
The Case of Mr. Colfax.

There is evidently a conspiracy on the part of the detestable trio, Ames. Allev, and McComb, to tarnish the fame of Mr. Colfax has never to the detestable trio, Ames. Allev, and McComb, to tarnish the fame of Mr. Colfax has never to from Kansas, arrived in this city yester-day morning, and took his departure last two proporter of the whole people that is scarcely equaled by any man of his age of the present day. The downfall of the whole people that is scarcely equaled by any man of his age of the present day. The downfall of the country, but it cannot be effected by such men as have entered into the Asians that is searchly equaled by any man of his age of the present day. The downfall of the country, but it cannot be effected by such men as have entered into the same and the was sent and the harges of the received from him. The full belief was forced upon me in a culiar manner. I had occasion to purase and use one of Sherwood's magnetic divisions that the political arena he who to-day standy the will be possible to drag Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, United States Senator from Kansas, arrived in this city yesterday morning, and took his departure last evening for Washington. He was visited at the Tremont House by a reporter of the Inter-Ocean, who was directed to ascertain what Mr. Pomeroy had to say of his defeat for reelection as Senator and the charges of wholesale bribery made against him in the Kansas Legislature. Mr. Pomeroy was in bed, complaining that he was tired out by traveling and campaigning. He had stopped in Chicago for, a little rest before proceeding to Washington. The conversation with Mr. Pomeroy almost immediately turned on the late intrigues in Kansas and the comp detail by which Yorke & Co., by surrendering bribemoney said to have been received from him, had brought about his defeat. Mr. Pomeroy was asked if he wished to say anything to the public in regard to the election and the serious charges made against him in connection with it. "I should like," he replied, "to make a statement through the Inter-Ocean, for that reaches more Kansas men and more Kansas Republicans than any other newspaper. But I can only say now, as I have aircady said in a letter that has been published, that I am the victim of a villainous conspiracy, and only ask a suspension of judgment till the whole matter is made pubous conspiracy, and only ask a suspension of adgment till the whole matter is made pubthrough the courts.' Reporter. But will not your silence be mis-

Reporter. But will not your silence be misconstrued and tend to injure you?

Mr. Pomeroy. No. I think not; I have served the nation a long time, and I think I have their confidence. These charges are serious. What they cail "the Kansas bribery case," has already been published to show that a deep plot was laid by persons in and out of the Legislature to defeat my election. Of course, the man who was the instigator and acting party in this intrigue was not himself bribed, because this crime of bribery can only be attached to those whose votes are purchased with money. His motive, as shown by his own speech at the election, was merely to accomplish my defeat.

R. Who is this man Yorke, who surrendered \$7,000 said to have been received from you?

P. Ha is a ludge. He man for the second of the

GRACE GREENWOOD writes from Washington to the New York Times as follows:

I visited Mr. Spinner the other morning on behalf of a poor woman who aspired to the humble position of a sweeper. I thought the situation must be easy to obtain, but it might as well have asked him to supersed with my client the old woman in the nursery rhyme, in her immemorial employment of was obliged to refuse my request, but he did it in such a way that my feelings were spared. He followed up his refusal with a statement of affairs, which it is "borne in upon me" is should make public for the good of all good women who have designs on the United States Treasury. I am assured that at the present time there are no situations to be had in that Department for love, or money, or pity, or political considerations. Gen. Spinner says that when the new civil service system was adopted, he hoped it would reduce the number of hopeless applications, but it has not done so. Young failes, assured by impartial relatives and infallible school ma'sms that their attainments will stand any test, and buoyed up by internal convictions that they are armed at all points, come here, perhaps, for a great distance, with abundant hope, but little money—fail to pass the ordeal, and it is right he will get his true deserts some time. The Senator remained in his room the saw a few friends in his room, white, was remiented to all the way failing the will be a shore in the nearly form the saw a few friends of the Law.

About fifteen months ago James S. Robinson, white, of Anne Arundel county, killed Charles H. Johnson, colored, of the Law.

About fifteen months ago James S. Robinson, in the rest and the present time there are no situations to be had in that their attainments will stand any test, and the proposed the state of the Law.

The Senator remained in his room the saw a few friends in his About fifteen months ago James S. Robinson, white, of Anne Arundel county, killed Charles H. Johnson, colored, of the same county, Johnson was at a store in the neighborhood of Governor's Bridge, making some little purchases, when Robinson and a party of friends came in. He was intoxicated, and very soon began to pick a quarrel with the colored man out of pure wantonness. To see the fatal error that lies at the bottom of the same of the same colored man out of pure wantonness. To see the fatal error that lies at the bottom of the same colored man out of pure wantonness. To see the fatal error that lies at the bottom of the credit Mobiliter investigation to speak as follows respecting Senator James W. Patterson of that State:

In reflecting upon this matter, we think we see the fatal error that lies at the bottom of the credit Mobiliter investigation to speak as follows respecting Senator James W. Patterson of that State:

In reflecting upon this matter, we think we see the fatal error that lies at the bottom of the credit Mobiliter investigation to speak as follows respecting Senator James W. Patterson of that State:

In reflecting upon this matter, we think we see the fatal error that lies at the bottom of the credit mobility of the credit mob cause Robinson, in the imperiest condition of his reasoning faculties, imagined that Johnson might kick. It was also argued, although not proven, that there had been a previous difficulty between these men; that Robinson had heard that Johnson bad made some remark that might be interpreted as a threat; that this threat, whether it had ever been made or not, operated powerfully upon his mind, and that all these facts being taken into consideration Robinson ought to be acquitted. The jury found Robinson guilty of manslaughter, although from the evidence they ought to have found him guilty of murder. The case was much more wanton as brutal than the murder of Mr. Putnam by Foster, yet the highest New York Court has held Foster to be guilty of murder in the first degree, and would not allow the fact of his being drunk when he struck the fatal blow to lessen the degree of his crime.

Robinson, in the imperied condition of the Globe.

Population of the Globe.

In an elaborate paper by Behm & Wagner, bave the result of a careful inquiry into the propulation of the globe. Antartalla and Polynesia, 4,355,689; Africa, 192,520000; America, 84,524,600; or a total of 1,377,000. These figures are derived from the estimates or statistics of population for the years deposit of the population of towns, London stands at the head, with 3,251,000; next Su-tchoo, in 1,634,000; Paris, 1,835,000; Pekin, 1,634,000; Pekin, 1,634,000; Constantinople, 1,075,000; Siang-tau, China, 1,000,000; Tehang-tehoufoo, China,

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING RATES

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

then top lines is charged the rate of a ful-All advertisements occupying less than a quarter of a col-umn are computed by the aquar. Advertisements inserted for a less time than three months are charged transient rates.

tions to the rulings of the court, with intent to take the same to the Court of Appeals. Robinson has been in jull ever since awaiting the determination of the question raised by the bill of exceptions. Yesterday his counsel came into court and announced that the appeal would not be prosecuted, and thereupon Judge Miller proceeded to passentence upon the prisoner. The sentence we regard as exceedingly light, and not at all commensurate with the horrible crime.

The point to which we wish to call attention is this: When Robinson was asked by the court whether he had anything to say before sentence was pronounced, he replied. "I have no recollection of doing the deed; I never had any ill-feeling toward the man." This is his own solemn declaration. What becomes of the pretenses set up by his counsel; the quarrel alleged to have taken place some days before the murder; the rumored threats; the dread apprehension; the "phantom" razer; the conviction that he was in danger of his life; the justification on the ground of self-defense. We ask, what becomes of all this labored defense, which the jury was asked to accept as true and valid? Robinson says that there was no quarrel; no threats; no malice; no ill-will. He has substantially declared that the excuses and pretenses urged upon the jury by his counsel were false. We submit this case to the consideration of those learned and modest gentlemen who are known as "great criminal lawyers." The virtuous people of the community are fast coming to the conclusion that there ought to be some reform in the manner of conducting criminal trials.—Balt. American.

4 Remarkable History.

control pastice to his merits in language with the chanceler of the man, and any choice place to his merits in language with the chanceler of the man, and the control pastice to his merits in language with the control of the contro

man of the Republican State Committee of New Hampshire, has been led by the devel-

W. Patterson of that State:

In reflecting upon this matter, we think we see the fatal error that lies at the bottom of Senator Patterson's devious course. He entered politics ten years ago with a high personal reputation but with a very low idea of the ethics that obtain among politicians. Politicians are really no worse than other men, and there are but few sensible politicians who act upon the idea that "all is fair in politics." He who enters politics entertaining this idea is sure to be tripped by is sooner or later. A fear that Senator Patterson was half inclined to the "Liberal" movement turned the scales against him in the ment turned the scales against him in the Senatorial contest last June. Many who had known him long and well had been forced by anown him long and well had been forced by one circumstance and another to doubt his reliability both as a politician and a man. So, when his defeat came, the outside world, who knew him only by his fair reputation, were surprised; but that surprise was not shared by the well-informed men of our own State. The Meanling of the state of the st